Nippon Times

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MRS. MACARTHUR VISITS 42ND GENERAL HOSPITAL

Unveils Plaque Honoring Fighting Men, Presents Historic, Battle Worn Flag

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO—In an informal ceremony, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur on Wednesday unveiled a plaque at the 42nd General Hospital in Tokyo honoring her husband and the men serving with him. At the same time she presented a historic, battle worn American flag to the hospital which was received by Colonel George Yeager, commanding officer, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The flag was lost to the Japanese when Manila fell in January 1942 and was recovered by A Troop of the 12th Cavalry Regiment during the bitter fight for the Manila Hotel. Major General William Chase, who was once a patient of the hospital, asked Mrs. MacArthur to make the presentation. The flag will be raised over the building in a formal ceremony today.

The plaque, a substitute for one which will be installed permanently at a later date, bore a picture of General MacArthur, the emblems of the 8th Army and the 1st Cavalry Division, and the hospital's name.

Mrs. MacArthur was later conducted on a tour of the building by the executive officer of the unit, Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Karfgin of Baltimore and Major Grace Dick, head nurse of Lonoconing, Maryland. St. Luke's, as it was named when constructed by the Episcopal Church, is a large modern structure of 300 beds.

A color guard for the ceremony was provided by the security platoon of the 1st Cavalry Division.

ARNOLD DISCLOSES PLAN

Aim Is to Keep U.S. Air Power First in the World

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Following a conference with leading aviation executives and Air Force personnel on September 22, General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, declared that his peacetime objective is to keep the American air power first in the world. He said, the air force of the future would be "three pronged—it will consist of pilots, scientists and administrators."

Aircraft experts who conferred with General Arnold agreed that much of America's future security depends on maintaining a strong and progressive aircraft industry. Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, who opened the meeting, also emphasized that the first responsibility of the air forces would be defense and protection of America and that the aircraft industry would be indispensable in carrying out the job.

SPEAKS ON ATOMIC BOMB

General Groves Says It Did Not Win The War But It Ended It Fast

Domei

NEW YORK, September 25.—Major General Leslie R. Groves in charge of the atomic bomb project since 1942, said at a businessmen's luncheon meeting on September 21 that the atomic bomb did not win the war "but it ended it and ended it fast."

Major General Groves observed that scientists say other nations can develop atomic bombs within two to five years. "But," he said, "They are thinking of science and theory not of building and operating a plant to produce the bombs. No one but the men who built these plants could have the true appreciation how long it would take any other country to do the job. Those men know its complexity and the almost impossibly close tolerances required, and the fact that failure of one small part would mean failure and the shutting down of the plant for months."

Kinkaid Visiting Chungking

Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, arrived in Chungking on Tuesday by plane from Shanghai and he was the guest of honor if Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek at dinner the same day, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday. It said that Archibishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, was also an honored guest, of over 50 Chinese and American high ranking officers and a British diplomat who were present at the function.

Troops Entering Haiphong

Chinese troops commanded by General Lu Hung will arrive at Haiphong in Indo-China on Thursday and Friday, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday.

Yasukuni Shrine Rites To Enshrine War-Dead Cancelled This Autumn

The Extraordinary Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine held annually in spring and autumn to enshrine the war-dead will not be held this autumn as the investigation data on those who have died is incomplete. In place of the semi-annual rites, a joint festival for the souls of those who died in action on the field of battle and for air raid victims will be observed at some other suitable place under the auspices of the Government. Preparations are now being made.

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION IS ENFORCED IN SAIGON

Former Vichy Forces Clear Annamite Nationalists Out Of Public Buildings

A French force picked from service veterans of the former Vichy forces has taken over administration from the Annamite nationalists, according to a Saigon report.

They cleared the nationalists out of Saigon public buildings and took over police stations which the Annamites had already evacuated.

Resist French Rule

Domei

PARIS, September 24.—The Indo-Chinese are prepared to resist the French with force if troops are landed to re-establish French military and colonial authority, the Spokesman of the Indo-China Nationalist Movement declared at a press conference here on September 21.

Meanwhile, a delayed United Press dispatch from Saigon said that fighting between the French and Annamite nationals had broken out in Tonkin. The report added that five Frenchmen found in Saigon prison had been ordered to be released by the British.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Saigon said three principal charges had been made against French control by President Pham Von Bach of the Southern Annamite Provisional Government. He said the Vichy French Government oppressed Annamite political leaders who attempted to organize resistance against the Japanese, that French had collaborated with the Japanese since 1924 at the expense of the Annamite people and the French failed to offer more than a token of resistance when the Japanese seized control of Indo-China on March 9 of this year.

CLAIMING GERMAN ASSETS

U.S. Drafts Plan to Affect Those in Neutral Countries

Domei

WIESBADEN, September 26.—In a move to destroy the potentional roots of Fascism overseas and provide posible reparation source, the United States has drafted a plan by which the Allied Control Council would claim all German assets in neutral countries, a responsible source disclosed on September 24.

The dispatch said, the cooperation of Argentina, Sweden and Switzerland already has been obtained but Allied investigators have met difficulty in tracing assets ownership. In many cases, the Germans concealed connections with overseas companies through dummy corporations and sympathetic agents.

Seized records of I. G. Farben Company show this combined listed assets in Latin American at no lower than 34,163,000 Reichsmark prewar value of $13,140,000 as of December 31, 1943.

Sir Stafford Stresses Peace

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the British Board of Trade, emphasized in a speech on September 24 that world cooperation to preserve peace was of supreme importance. He declared that the atomic bomb had changed everything. A war fought out with atomic bombs would most certainly destroy civilization.

"We must all get out of our minds," said Sir Stafford, "any idea that world organization and world cooperation are utopian and impractical ideas. Instead, they are the one practical and possible alternative to world destruction.

Britain to Hold Trade Meet

A British Empire Trade Conference is predicted at an early date no matter what is the outcome of the present British-American finance talks in Washington, according to a report from that city on Tuesday.

ACHESON'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Decided September 24 by Vote Of 69 to 1 Following Congressional Debate

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 25.—the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Dean Acheson as Undersecretary of State after the debate over congressional complaints that he had rebuked General Douglas MacArthur on matters dealing with the occupation of Japan. The Senate vote was 69 to 1.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Mr Acheson, yesterday, replied to Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Nebraska Republican, who three days ago had submitted a series of questions to Mr. Acheson regarding the supposed disagreement with General MacArthur on the occupation policy to be pursued in Japan.

After studying Mr. Acheson's reply, Senator Wherry termed it unsatisfactory.

Without answering the Senator's questions specifically, Mr. Acheson sent him a copy of the Potsdam Declaration, of the White House statement of the occupation policy made public three days ago, and of a stenographic transcript of Mr. Acheson's controversial press conference statement last week on the occupation policy.

In his covering note, Mr. Acheson wrote that it is plain to me from your letter that you have not had before you a statement which I made in response to a request from the press. With the documents before you, have a text of my answer and also an official pronouncement of the Government on the same subject with which to test the correctness of my statement.

Senator Wherry rejected Mr. Acheson's answer as unsatisfactory and anounced that he would fight Mr. Acheson's confirmation as Undersecretary of State. Mr. Acheson's confirmation, which was opposed by Senator Wherry last week when the Senate considerd the appointment originally, was as reported above, reconsidered yesterday.

ANGLO-U.S. TALKS CONTINUE

Financial Discussions to Last Six Weeks More

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—With prospect of the Anglo-American financial talks continuing for at least another six weeks, it now appears that whatever is the outcome of negotiations the convening of an Imperial Trade Conference at an early date is inevitable.

America's proposal of reduction in Britain's debt to other countries in sterling bloc as condition of a financial aid to Britain has developments a cardinal issue, it was learned from authoritative American sources today.

Neither side is yet clear, however, as to how much obviously desirable move can be achieved without consultation between Britain and the dominion countries intimately concerned with the problem.

American stand places the British in a difficulty though by no means in an insoluble position. It apparently demands a hard and a fast British pledge which is impossible without a full-scale Commonwealth conference on the subject.

PRISONERS ARRIVE IN N.Y.

21 American Soldiers and Sailors Were Freed From Japanese Camps

Domei

NEW YORK, September 24.—Twenty-one American soldiers and sailors freed from Japanese prison camps arrived at La Guardia Field here yesterday from Karachi, India.

All reported starvation, solitary confinement and beatings at the hands of the Japanese.

One flier said that he and other airman were beaten by the Japanese because "they wanted to find out all about our B-29 planes and our bomb sight."

A seaman captured on March 1, 1943 reported that he and his fellow prisoners in a Burmese jungle camp built 317 miles of railroad for the Japanese. He said, "There were about 800 in my camp and about 25 per cent died there."

Taking Up Tangier Issue

The first step toward reestablishment of the international regime in Tangier is to be taken on September 26 when the Committee of Control meets under the chairmanship of a French representative, according to a London report on Tuesday.

Government Ready to Fight Inflation; Decision Made to Sell State Property

As a means to combat vicious inflation, the Government has worked out a retrenchment policy and has already drawn up a working budget for the fiscal year 1945.

In line with the retrenchment policy, the Government has also decided to dispose of State-owned properties and a special section will be formed within the Finance Ministry to attend to this task.

The heaviest financial burden by the State is the national loan amounting to ¥120,000,000,000 as of the middle of September. The annual interest payment for this loan amounts to ¥4,200,000,000.

Although the war is over, the issuance of huge loans is still unavoidable in connection with the payment of compensation for the munitions firms, overseas national policy companies and so forth. The payment of the war insurance money alone is expected to reach some ¥60,000,000,000. Moreover, the State liability relating to the loan and the Government special deposits will reach ¥240,000,000,000, twice the amount of the present sum, in a year or two. Moreover, the Government will have to take into consideration the payment of pensions.

It is feared that the payment of such huge expenditures by the Government will bring about a critical financial and situation vicious inflation. The Government, accordingly, has determined to dispose of State-owned properties in order to lighten the heavy state liabilities.

Of the State properties first to be sold are the military airfields and grounds which have increased in number in recent years. Lumber from State-owned woods essential for the reconstruction of cities will be disposed of on a large scale.

The disposal of the State-owned railways valued at some ¥6,500,000,000 in 1941 and various monopoly enterprises which yield gross profits of ¥2,1000,000,000 also was considered.

The internal State owned properties at the end of 1943 were appraised at some ¥20,000,000,000. The value of these State-owned properties will play an important role in reducing the State burdens.

INDIAN CHARGES REFUTED BY BRITISH LABOR ORGAN

Intention to Reduce Delays to Minimum Shown by Government Initiative

The All India Congress Committee is unjust when it says that the new British proposals for India seem to be based on delaying every advance and on attempting to create new problems and new complications, says the Daily Herald, a Labor organ, according to a London dispatch dated September 25. The Herald adds that the very fact the Labor government so soon after taking office and facing many big problems both at home and abroad, took this initiative, is sufficient proof that it intends to reduce delays to the minimum. And the paper goes on that there is no justification for the complaint that the broadcasts by Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Lord Wavell did not mention the independence of India, since when India becomes a full self-governing member of the Commonwealth, she will be free to secede if she wishes. The hope and belief of the British people the Herald concludes, is as expressed by secretary of state for India Lord Pethick-Lawrence on September 24, that when the free choice is placed before them, the Indians will decide, in their own interests to remain in the Commonwealth.

Pethick-Lawrence Comments

Domei

EDINBURGH, September 23—Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, commenting at Musselburgh on the Indian criticisms of the Government's new declarations of policy, said:

"I am neither disturbed nor disheartened by this response. The declaration is not in itself a solution of the complex political problems of India. By the nature of things, it could not be such a solution. The declaration is the opening of a road along which Indians can travel to complete self-government. It will be my privilege on behalf of his Majesty's Government to give them such encouragement and such aid as they may invite and to speed them on their way.

"Self-government within the British Commonwealth carries with it freedom of choice. No member of it is bound to other members by bonds other than those of mutual assent. This will be equally true of India, but we hope and believe that when free choice is placed before the Indians they will decide in their own interests to remain within the British Commonwealth."

Earlier in his speech, Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that soon after taking office he stated at a press conference that the ideal which he had set before himself was the achievement of equal partnership between India and Britain. This ideal was undoubtedly shared by a vast majority of the British people.

"Viceroy Lord Wavell came here at our invitation to confer with us and when he returned he took back with him the terms of the declaration which he made last Wednesday in India, "Lord Pethick-Lawrence said, "Salient features of this declaration were, first, the proposals for enabling Indians to frame a basis of their own self-government, and, secondly, the steps to be taken by the Viceroy to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties."

FRENCH ELECTION RESULT IS PARTIALLY DISCLOSED

Early Returns Show Parties Supporting De Gaulle Make Huge Gains

Domei

PARIS, September 24.—Early returns from France's first local elections since 1937 showed that parties supporting President Charles de Gaulle had made large gains.

The election held yesterday, with women voting for the first time, was for the selection of representatives to sit in the Departmental General Councils which are comparable to the state legislatures in the United States. President De Gaulle's program will come directly before the voters in the next month's general election.

Leon Blums, Socialist Party, which is pledged to support President De Gaulle in the campaign for reform of the French legislative system, gained 195 seats.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's Republican Populaire Party, also pledged to support the President, gained more than 200 seats. Other parties which are expected to support the President gained more than 200 seats.

Parties opposed to the President's policies fared as follows: Former Edouard Herriots Radical-Socialist Party lost 197 seats; the Communist Party gained 75 seats; and various conservaive parties lost 324 seats.

Of the total of 1,362 councillors elected, the Socialists elected 393, Radical-Socialists 366, Communists 107, Republican 'Populaire 106, Rightists Party 260, with the remainder elected as independents.

However, complete results will not be known for another week since run off elections must be held in cases where leading candidates failed to secure majorities.

French newspapers generally interpreted the results of the election as representing a sharp swing toward the left by the French voters. However, the Communist press expressed disappointment that the swing had been less pronounced than it had hoped.

Herriot Wins in Election

Domei

PARIS, September 23.—Edouard Herriot, prewar French Premier, was elected Councillor General in the Rhone department in today's elections. An estimated 75 per cent of France's 25,000,000 voters went to the polls in the heaviest balloting in the nation's history. The women had voting rights for the first time in today's election.

P.I. Ratifies Charter

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—President Sergio Osmena on September 22 signed the document ratifying Philippines adherence to the United Nations Charter. It was the first real treaty ever to be ratified formally by the Philippine Government. Attending the ceremony were American Consul, Paul P. Steinterf, British Vice-Consul R. A. Finley, Dutch Consul Henrich Bos and Chinese Consul M. L. Tuan.

Duchess May Visit Britain

British informants are quoted as saying that there is no official objection for the Duchess of Windsor visiting Britain in the near future and that the Duchess might be received privately by the Queen Mother Mary, it was disclosed on Tuesday by INS, according to a London report.

MANY LEADERS TO ENTER NEW LIBERAL PARTY FOLD

Formal Organization Due November 9—Foreign Minister To Join

The Shin Nippon Jiyuto, or New Japan Liberal Party, is scheduled to be formally organized on November 9. Preparations are now being made under the direction of Tsuruhei Matsuno, who is assisted by Seijun Ando, Hitoshi Ashida, Wataru Narazaki, Ichiro Kono, and Reikichi Kita. Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Shinji Sogo, Kan Kikuchi, Yusaku Shimanaka and other prominent persons have already decided to join it. Furthermore, Drs. Tatsukichi Minobe, and Soichi Sasaki, and other liberal legal and economic authorities have decided to join the political research organ projected by the new party.

Widescale Reforms Aimed

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 25.—The New Japan Liberal Party will support a thorough revision of the Japanese Constitution and extensive political reform in the country, said Ichiro Hatoyama, sponsor of the new liberal party, according to a report sent by Sung Te-ho, Tokyo correspondent of the Central News Agency.

"The Japanese must carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation for their own interest," said Mr. Hatoyama. "I do not wish to touch upon the present diplomatic policy of Japan, but after a certain period Japan must formulate diplomatic relations on a grand scale, and for that the people of Japan must observe the Potsdam Proclamation

"As the domestic policies of the Liberal Party, we intend firstly to wipe out the idea of revenge prevailing among the Japanese, secondly to arouse their sense of self-respect upon the fact of defeat, and thirdly to revive the former sublime morality and let them know all circumstances. If the Japanese are unable to attain the above, it will be impossible for them to regain a respected position among the world nations."

CHINA MUST AVERT STRIFE

Chinese Red Leader Mao Tze-Tung Tells Allied Correspondents

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 26.—Mao Tze-tung, Chinese Communist leader, in his first news conference with Allied correspondents on September 22 expressed confidence in the results of the present negotiations with Generalism Chiang Kai-shek and said civil war in China must be averted.

"Under conditions of peace and democracy, unity will be realized in the whole country and the Communist party is prepared to make important concessions including reduction of the number of troops in the liberated areas," the Communist leader said.

"If a coalition government is formed, Chinese Communists shall pledge themselves to work wholeheartedly with Chiang Kai-shek for the construction of an independent, free, prosperous and new strong China," he added.

Tsingtao Given To China

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 23.—American naval authorities have turned the important North China seaport of Tsingtao over to the Chinese Government, Associated Press correspondent Spencer Davis reported. He said that Chinese Admiral Sheh took command of the Japanese naval installations at Tsingtao. The Japanese ships in the harbor were surrendered on September 16 to Rear Admiral Thomas G. W. Settle. These ships included two old type Japanese destroyers, Kuri and Hasu, three submarine chasers, a minesweeper, the 3,000-ton cargo ship Kokyu Maru, the 500-ton Raike Maru and four tugs.

Ogawa Made Secretary

Seishiro Ogawa, Foreign Office Secretary in the suspended list, was appointed private secretary to President Tatsuo Kawai of the Board of Information under date of September 24. His predecessor, Shun Hasegawa, was appointed Research Officer of the Research Bureau of the Cabinet the same day.

Japanese Army Surrenders

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 24.—The Japanese army, numbering some 60,000 in Chengchow, Loyang, Kaifeng and Hsinhsiang surrendered to General Hu Tsung-nan, Commander of the Central Army in the First War Zone, yesterday.

Tatsuo Kawai Appointed Foreign Vice Minister; Matsumoto Is Relieved

Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, under date of September 25, was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister, which post he will hold concurrently. His predecessor, Shunichi Matsumoto, was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced at the same time.

VARIOUS REFORMS ASKED BY LAWYERS' FEDERATION

Prime Minister Petitioned to Separate Law Courts From Procurator's Office

A petition urging various reforms was submitted to H.I.H. Prime Minister Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni by representatives of the Japan Lawyers Federation, embodying the resolutions passed at the general directors meeting of the federation held at the Tokyo Lawyers Hall, Hibiya, on September 24.

In view of the termination of the war, the members of the Lawyers Federation have decided to ask for the quick enforcement of various measures which had been considered as pending issues for a long time. Among the measures proposed are the independence of law courts and procurator's offices from each other; liberation of courts from the supervision of the Minister of Justice, and the separation of civil police officers of justice from those of the administration.

Embodying those measures, a petition was drafted, and submitted to Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni, with the request to pass it on. A delegation composed of President Hayashi of the Tokyo Second Lawyers Association, Vice-President Ida of the Tokyo Lawyers Association, and Vice-President Otani of the Tokyo First Lawyers Association, called for the purpose at the Premier's official residence on September 25. The petition reads as follows:

(1) The law courts and procurator's offices should be separated and made into two independent institutions.

(2) The law courts should be freed from the supervision of the Minister of Justice and placed under the direct control of the Emperor.

(3) Justice police officers and administrative police officers should be separated from each other; special justice police stations should be established and attached to the procurators.

(4) A system should be established under which all justice officials should be appointed from among persons who have been at least 10 years in the profession of lawyers.

CHINESE OFFICERS COMING

To Assist U.S. Armed Force Here; Encouraged by Wedemeyer

To go to Japan to assist in the Allied occupation now being carried out by the American armed forces, a group of Chinese student officers are being prepared at the Officers' Liaison School at Chungking.

The director of the school, accompanied by 16 of the student officers recently visited the headquarter for the U.S. forces in the China theater, where he was personally greeted by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer. At that time Lieutenant General Wedemeyer pointed out the urgent need that exists for trained civil affairs administrators and expressed the hope that the plans now being made to enlarge the training program when the present class graduates will be realized. He also expressed gratification that the civil affairs branch C-5, of the China theater, had been able to assist in the training of the Chinese officers.

Trade Conference Chairmen

Domei

PARIS, September 26.—Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organization official, and Vincente Lombardo of the Latin American Labor Unions were chosen chairmen of the Administrative Committee of the World Trade Conference, Reuters said on Monday. Other chairmen selected at the closing meeting were Leon Jousaux of France, Sir Walter Citrine of Britain, Vassiliva Kuznethev of the Soviet Union and Chu Hsueh-fan of China.

Russia Restores Mail Lines

Soviet authorities have announced the restoration of four mail services throughout the Russian occupied zone of Germany, according to a Berlin report on Tuesday.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPROVES REFORM OF LIAISON BODY

Changes in Regulations Unanimously Passed at Plenary Session Tuesday

The Privy Council, meeting in plenary session on September 25, approved the Government's plan for reform of the regulations governing the Central Liaison Office.

Earlier in the day, at 10 a.m. the committee of the Council set up to consider the measure met and, after hearing an explanation of the measure by Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, gave its approval and, adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

The Council met in plenary session at 1:30 p.m.

His Majesty the Emperor and His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu were present.

On the side of the Government Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, the various Ministers and Naokai Murata Director of the Legislative Bureau, attended.

Dr. Hiroshi Minami, Chairman of the investigation committee, reported on the results of the study of the measure. After a discussion the measure was approved by the Council unanimously.

The session adjourned at 2 p.m.

RETURN TO FORMER SITES

Tokyo Procurator's Offices Resume Peacetime Setup

Owing to the return of peace, the Tokyo District and Local Procurator's Offices have abolished the emergency setup which had been instituted since the latter part of last May.

Under this setup, which had been enforced to maintain order and public peace during air raids, a policy of dispersion was adopted, and local offices were set up at eight different places within the Metropolis, in addition to one central office.

With the abolition of this structure, matters are again in accordance now with the original law concerning the establishment of the courts. The Tokyo District Procurator's Office has thus returned to its former site at Hibiya and the Tokyo Local Procurator's Office to the Tokyo Prison, at Sugamo. The removal has already been completed.

DIRECTIVE NO. 3 CLARIFIED

Three Points Explained by Colonel Kramer on Wednesday

Colonel R. C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section attached to the Allied Supreme Headquarters, clarified Wednesday three points in Directive No. 3. The points clarified were, first, the term "merchant vessels" in pargraph 5W; second, the plants required by paragraph 6 to submit inventories, and, third "significant plants." The clarification follows:

(1) Definition of merchant vessels in paragraph 5W. Merchant vessels in this paragraph are to include only those non-combatant vessels of all types in excess of 100 gross tons.

(2) The inventory desired in pargraph 6 will include all plants who were producing, or intending to produce, or capable of producing as of September 1, 1945.

(3) A significant plant should include plants in the industry, in the order of descending size, necessary to have 85 per cent or more of the output of that industry. It will not be necessary to include any plant that produces less than 2 per cent of the output of that particular industry.

BANK ACCOUNTS BARED

Status at End of May Reported by Control Association

The accounts of the banks in Japan at the end of May showed ¥94,317,000,000 deposits, ¥[illegible],000,000 loans (not including call loans), and ¥4,432,000,000 collateral securities on hand, according to the National Banking Control Association.

Compared with the preceding month, deposits showed an increase of ¥6,432,000,000, an increase of ¥3,764,000,000, and securities on hand, an increase of ¥1,[illegible]. The increase in deposits was mainly caused by the deposit of war insurance payments and other special deposits.

[illegible]LT IN MATSUE FAILS; [illegible] 48 RIOTERS ARRESTED

Attempt Made August 24 Under Misconception Rescript Ending War Was False

A rabble of 48 men and women headed by an ex-convict, Isao Okazaki, 26, attacked the Prefectural Office, radio station, post office and other key centers in the city of Matsue during the small hours of August 24 under the misconception that the Imperial Rescript ending the war had been proclaimed through coercion exercised by Government officials. The case had been handled by the procuratorial office in Matsue and with the listing of those to be indicated completed, the publication ban on the incident was lifted on September 24.

Upon receiving the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, Okazaki and others came to entertain the conception that the Imperial Order had been issued through coercion. They decided to rise in revolt first attacking the government officials in local districts so that their action will be copied and spread all over Japan. The band led by Okazaki, gathered at the Gokoku Shrine at 10:30 p.m. on August 23, and attacked the ammunition dump attached to the Matsue Boys' Middle School where it seized rifles and bayonets. Armed with these weapons and also with swords and daggers, they divided themselves into seven groups.

Simultaneously, at 2:30 a.m. the following day, the seven groups started action. The men's corps set fire to the prefectural government building and burnt it to the ground. Kai Masuda of the Matsue Defense Corps who first detected the uprising was killed on the spot. From there, the rioters rushed to the official residence of Governor Takeo Yamada, but as the family raised the alarm, they left without completing their objective. Another group hurled dynamite against the post-office. but it did not explode. Threatening the staff members at the two electric power stations, some rioters cut the telegraph wires. Assailing the Ono gunpowder store, others attempted to seize bullets but in vain. Breaking into the Shimane newspaper office, they destroyed types.

Meanwhile, the women rioters pasted posters at various places in the city, urging the people to join the uprising, and after that, attacked the broadcasting station threatening the staff members there to broadcast the uprising, but there the intruders were all arrested. Out of the 48 uprisers, 15 have been charged with revolt, murder, incendiarism, and the breaking of laws on explosives.

Archleader Okazaki who, during schoolboys, took an interest in the national renovation movement, joined the Central Makoto Musubi Kai (Central Truth Cooperation Society), He schemed to assassinate the Cabinet members, senior statesmen and capitalists who were regarded as liberals and pro-British. He made the first abortive attempt on the life of Baron Kitokuro Ikki in September, 1944, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. As to being released on probation he returned to his native town and took up activities in the national renovation movement propagating revolutional ideas. Among the 48 rioters there are 20 men and women who were either on the staff or students of the Agricultural Experimental station.

NEW MEDICINE DISCOVERED

Called Streptomycin and Is More Effective Than Penicillin

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Army Surgeon, General Norman T. Kirk, disclosed on September 23 that the medical science has developed a new medicine, streptomycin, which is more effective in the treatment of urinary and genital ailments than penicillin.

Doctor Kirk said, the new drug exists only in minute quantities due to the very slow growth of its originating fungus and, that experimenting with its use is still in the embryonic state. Streptomycin was developed recently at Rutgers College in New Jersey.

The War Department spokesman termed the new drug more precious right now than atomic bombs and said the supply is so limited at this time that neither the army nor the Navy has enough of it on hand to treat the men.

Spellman in Chungking

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 26.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived on September 23 at Peishiyi in the Air Transport Command C 46 from Liucho on his tour on the Pacific and Asiatic theaters as a military vicar. The Associated Press quoted reliable Chinese Catholic circles as saying that Archbishop Spellman may discuss church problems with the Government "perhaps concerning a concordat between the Vatican and China.

New Flight Record Made by C-54 Plane From Japan to U.S.

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—The U.S. Army Air Transport Command announced on September 21 that a C-54 transport flying from Japan to the United States over a northern route set a new A.T.C. speed record. The plane flew via Midway and Hickham Field in 25 hours and 30 minutes, 17 hours faster than the previous record of 42 hours and 22 minutes over the established southern route via Guam, Kwajalein and Hickham.

HIT BY FOOD SHORTAGE

Japanese in Southern Isles on Verge Of Starvation

The Japanese officers and men in the southern islands are suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuffs. Some are reported to be almost on the verge of starvation. Reports on the food situation which recently reached the Navy Ministry follow.

Self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is impossible on Otorishima, Minamitorishima, Mereyon Island, Enderby Island, Nauru Island, the Oceania Group, and Mille Island. The report said that the food problem is difficult in New Guinea, Pagan Island, Rota Island, the Truk Group, the Palau Group, Yap Island, Ponape Island, Rabaul on New Britain Island and the Ogasawara Group.

On the above-mentioned islands, the Japanese officers and men are subsisting on a small rice supply. It is impossible to obtain necessary subsidiary food, so they must eat weeds, fish, eggs, lizards, snakes and rats.

The calories required by the navy officers and men daily are 3000, but those on the southern islands are able to obtain only 950 that is only less than one-third of the necessary amount. As a result the officers and men have lost weight. Many have died from malnutrition. In some cases, 25 per cent of the forces are reported have succumbed because of lack of food.

WPB LIQUIDATING NOV. 1

Apt to Transfer Controls Power of Industry to OWM

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The War Production Board probably will be liquidated on November 1, Associated Press correspondent Sterling F. Green reported on September 23.

He said WPB's remaining controls over industry were expected to be transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion headed by John W. Snyder.

Although November 1 is the date chosen by Julius Krug for the agency's liquidation and his own resignation from the Government, the physical problems of dismantling the organization may continue until December 1, Mr. Green said.

He added that "within the next month according to high but confidential sources, Mr. Krug plans to divide the WPB into two operations; Reconversion Bureau to manage such activities as tin, lumber, rubber and chemicals and to break any bottlenecks which may impede the rapid transition of industry to peace; and the Demobilization Bureau to handle the liquidation of WPB itself and to arrange for the shifting of PWB's labor units and industry committees to other Government agencies."

BOEING BARES NEW PLANES

Developing Two Commercial Types Of Transport Aircraft

SEATTLE, September 26.—The Boeing Aircraft Company announced on September 23 that it was developing two new Commercial types of transport planes.

Both are twin engine models carrying 30 to 40 passengers and with cruising speeds of about 250 miles per hour.

Mr. Boeing said, one of the planes is designed to meet the needs of a feeder line operations and the other to replace the two engine equipment now in use by the domestic airlines.

Truman Blasts Rumors

President Truman has branded as untrue reports that Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace suggested at a Cabinet meeting on September 21 that the secrets of the atomic bomb should be turned over to Soviet Russia, according to a San Francisco report. The president said the bomb was discussed but Mr. Wallace took no particular stand on it and made no recommendations. Then Mr. Truman went on to say that he himself would decide American policy concerning the future development of atomic energy and its use, and he would have to take the responsibilities for these decisions.

TWO SUPER-BATTLESHIPS SMASHED IN U.S. ATTACKS

Details of 'Mystery' Ships Yamato and Musashi Bared For First Time

When the Japanese Navy Press Section, now defunct, once broadcast that Japan possessed new battleships, this set the whole nation puzzling, but with the announcement of the names of the battleships, Yamato and Musashi at the recent Diet session the riddle has been solved reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Although these two battleships have become things of the past, they took part in action. They had a displacement of 42,000 tons each, a speed of 25 knots, armament of nine special 40-millimeter guns, 12 15.5-millimeter guns, 12 12.7-millimeter high-angle guns, eight searchlights, 12 boilers, four turbines and engines capable of developing 90,000 horse power.

It is presumed that they had a speed comparable to cruisers, and were more powerful than a superdreadnought such as the Nagato.

Construction on the Yamato was commenced at the Kure Naval Arsenal on November 8, 1937 while the Musashi was begun on March 9, 1938 at the Mitsubishi Docks in Nagasaki. They were both completed after four years and with the expenditure of a huge sum of money and great technical skill. Immediately after the outbreak of the war between Japan and America, the Yamato in the middle of December 1941 and the Musashi in August, 1942 took part in action in the sea battle off Saipan and other battles. The Musashi took part in the battle off the Philippines in October 1944 while the Yamato participated in the special attacks off the Okinawas.

Both super battleships were smashed by American attacks.

WEDEMEYER IN CALIFORNIA

U.S. Commander in China Says GI's Will Be Home by Next Spring

Domei

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA, September 26.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commanding General of the United States Troops in the China Theater, arrived here on Monday and declared that the only remaining task for the American soldiers in China is the evacuation of approximately 4,000,000 Japanese including 2,000,000 widely distributed armed troops.

General Wedemeyer said, the United States was obligated to assist the Chinese in the removal of the Japanese but estimated that the majority of 350,000 American troops stationed in China, Burma, and the India theater would be home by next spring.

Saying that more than a modicum of success had been attained in realizing the American objectives in China, General Wedemeyer declared the relationship existing between the American diplomatic and military officials with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese civil and military authorities is highly satisfactory. The usual problems are discussed in an atmosphere of candor and trust, he declared.

He added, that he felt priviledged to have been on an American team to have been associated with America's gallant Chinese Allies and to have played a small role in accomplishing the American objectives in China.

General Wedemeyer is en route to Washington D.C. for conference with the War Department.

GI's Returning Home

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—American troops in China now being processed for return home at the staging area at Kunming are expected to reach 800 per day soon, the State Department announced today.

The staging area was formerly the site of the proposed U.S. 14th Air Force base on which construction was halted when the war ended.

ARRESTING WAR CRIMINALS

Australia Taking Steps Against Japanese Charged With Atrocities

Domei

SYDNEY, September 26.—Australian War Minister Francis M. Forde said on Saturday that Japanese commanders and guards responsible for atrocities against Australian prisoners of war in the northwest Pacific camps were being rounded up.

He added that they would be treated with "utmost severity consistent with humanity."

Mr. Forde, moreover, declared that Commander-in-Chief General Sir Thomas Blamey's orders to subordinate commanders to apprehend the Japanese responsible for atrocities were being carried out. He also stated that contact has been made wtih Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, regarding the apprehension of the Japanese responsible for the alleged massacre of Australian nurses.

G.I. Mascot Dog to Make Trip to America After 3 Years in Action on Road to Tokyo

From New Guinea to Tokyo via Manila and Okinawa—that is the long war journey made by a Spaniel canine with the American occupation forces here in Tokyo. But after accompanying the G. I.'s as their mascot in more than three years of life at the battlefront, Clover—that is his name, is heading for America soon, according to a story featured by the Mainichi on September 23. The article was topped by a huge photo showing Clover in a typical Hollywood pose with his master, Major Charles Arnold.

Mr. Clover, as the Mainichi profusely calls the black, long-eared canine, is official mascot for the Information Corps of the Public Relations Office.

Born in August, three years ago, at an airfield in Port Moresby, the pooch-hound was practically dead when he was befriended by Major Arnold. The Major nursed him back to life and named him Clover. Soon a warm and inseparable friendship grew between the two.

Clover went through hell and high-water, sharing the same experiences his master, Major Charles Arnold and the G.I.'s underwent on their long road to Tokyo.

Clover, the Mainichi added, has seen "action" with the first Allied invasions of Finschaffen and Hollandia in New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon islands in the Philippines and Okinawa. The spaniel also has the distinction of being the first American canine to enter Tokyo.

For the past few days, Clover has accompanied his master on daily sightseeing excursions of Tokyo, since he will shortly leave for America where Major Arnold will take up a new assignment.

Clover was given a rousing bon voyage party on September 24 by his friends at the Dai-Ichi Hotel.

GUILTY OF MENTAL CRUELTY

Japanese Guards Burned War Captives Mail

Marine Lieutenant Robert F. Jenkins, Jr., recently liberated from a Japanese prisoner of war camp today, told how the Japanese were guilty of mental cruelty against American prisoners of war. He said that Japanese guards thought it "a big joke" to stack prisoners' mail plainly in their sight, to call off names of addresses and then burn the letters.

He said that this happened at his camp about every three months when mail was brought in by the Red Cross.

'An Awful Rough Deal'

Having one's appendix removed without an anaesthetic can hardly be called an "atrocity"—even when it's done by a Japanese. But Merchant Seaman Edward Gudd, Whitney, South Carolina, thinks it's the border-line, and wants no more of it—thank you!

A Japanese major did the job on Cudd at an internment camp in the Hokkaido, where the Carolinan was confined for 34 months, while three U.S. medics held him down. Cudd was refused ether, and a half-hearted attempt at local anaesthesia didn't take. The seaman described the experience to 5th Air Force personnel who evacuated him from the Hokkaido as "an awful, awful rough deal."

The Japanese put Cudd to work in a coal mine only a month after the operation, but an American medic who examined him here said he had suffered no complications and that the Japanese doctor had apparently done a good job."

URGES LONG OCCUPATION

Vansittart Says Japanese, Germans Cannot Change Quickly

Domei

LONDON, September 24.—Lord Vansittart, former expert in the British Foreign Office in an article in the London Sunday Dispatch on September 23 said that a short occupation of Germany and Japan would be an act of suicide."

Vansittart called peace based on shore occupation "softer than mush". Vanisttart said in part:

"How in the name of fortune or calamity can we seriously expect German and Japanese fanatics miseducated for generations to snap out of it in the twinkling of an eye or at the turn of the year?

"There is no such possibility in less than a quarter of a century. After the first German World War Americans withdrew far too soon. We also retired before our time. We have all paid dearly for that and other optimisms. Are we going to tread the same path again?"

Moving Captives to Omori

Lieutenant-General Robert L Eichelberger, United States 8th Army Commander, said on Saturday that the 33rd Japanese war criminal suspects, including General Hideki Tojo will soon be locked up on Omori island, prisoner of war camp in Tokyo Bay. It held American prisoners until recently.

All but Tojo are now in Yokohama jail. Tojo is recuperating from wounds resulting from a recent suicide attempt.

"Under instructions from General MacArthur", General Eichelberger said, "I expect to move all these men to Omori where our men were so terribly mistreated during the years of their incarceration." He declared treatment of the Japanese will be humane and fair.

Nippon Secret Police Nabbed

Domei

LONDON, September 24.—British troops in Singapore swooped down on the Japanese Secret Police Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and the entire Japanese secret police, including the commander who is high on the list of the war criminals were arrested, Radio Singapore announced on September 21, according to a UP report.

P.I. HEAD MAKES APPEAL

Osmena Informs MacArthur of Critical Supplies Dearth in Islands

Domei

MANILA, September 26.—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines informed General Douglas MacArthur on September 22 that relief supplies to the Filipino civilians are approaching a critical shortage because the movement of army personnel and material from Manila to Japan has tied up docking space and transportation.

"I fully appreciate the urgency of army requirements for the occupation of Japan" President Osmena's message to General MacArthur said "but I am sure you are desirous of doing everything in your power to prevent the civilian supplies situation in the Philippines from becoming critical even though it may temporarily slow up the implementation of military plans for the Japanese occupation."

George Bell, Foreign Economic Administration, and a representative to the Philippine Commonwealth, has been sent by President Osmena to present the Philippines case to General MacArthur.

FEA said it is expected that importation of trucks for civilian use during the last quarter of this year will begin to relieve the situation about January 1.

PLANS PUSHED FOR HOUSING

50,000 Houses in Tokyo-Osaka by End of Year

With the arrival of the cooler season and faced with the grim reality of the coming winter, those who are still living in temporary shacks in the devastated areas are showing great concern about housing facilities for the winter and are wondering what has become of the 300,000 temporary houses the government has promised to construct before winter sets in.

In this connection, the authorities of the Welfare Ministry concerned have announced that in the cities and towns outside of Tokyo, construction has started along with the accumulation of lumber and nails. They explained that in Tokyo and Osaka, 50,000 houses are expected to be built by the end of the year if sufficient supplies are accumulated by the end of November.

The authorities stress that in order to speed up the project, transportation must be assured and with the cooperation of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, vehicles and other means must be secured.

In regard to the construction matters, the announcement added, a joint Kanto-Shinetsu conference is to be held on September 28 and similar meetings will be held in succession thereafter.

As to plans for the next year, nothing definite can be said, since plans must be formulgated along with the construcion project of the Home Ministry, the authorities said.

DISCUSSION GROUP SET

Jiyu Konwakai Is Sponsored by Ashida, Sugiyama, Other Liberals

Some 22 prominent Liberals will meet at the Boyeki Kyokai, Ginza, on October 1, to organize a Jiyu Konwakai (Free Discussion Association) with the objective of working for a highly cultural Japan through which to contribute to international friendship.

The sponsors include Dr. Hitoshi Ashida and Motojiro Sugiyama, member of the House of Representatives, Professor Toshiyoshi Miyazawa of Tokyo Imperial University, Tsunego Baba, prominent political writer, and others.

Upon its organization, the members of the new association will undertake a study of the causes of the recent war which resulted in Japan's defeat, as well as various political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, educational, and social problems, independently of their respective political standpoint.

MOSCOW RADIO BLASTS JAPANESE WAR FELONS

Claims Those Still at Large 'Are Drawing Up Plans For Revenge'

Domei

MOSCOW, September 25.—The Moscow radio in a broadcast on September 22 charged that many Japanese war criminals still at large "are drawing up plans for revenge."

The Soviet broadcast added: "Warlords of Japanese imperialism do not intend to learn their lesson. They consider the present situation to be merely an interlude during which they can again muster their forces for a war in which, according to their plan, Japan should become the vanguard of all other nations of the world.

"The Tokyo papers deliberately strive to falsify causes of Japanese defeat and claim that it was the result of events which Japanese warlords are making every effort to revenge. The war criminals at large are resorting to every means to try to prove their innocence."

The Associated Press was singled out for criticism by the Soviet commentator, Anatoli Osipov, who broadcast in English as follows:

"While awaiting trial, the Japanese criminals who have already been put behind prison bars are making solemn speeches in self-defense and, strange as it may be, the Associated Press seems to be sparing no effort in helping them out in their hopeless situation.

"We learn from its correspondent that the notorious Togo was allegedly for Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and that as far back as October 1941, he tried to propose peace agreements with the United States. It also turned out that Admiral Hasegawa, member of the Supreme Military Council of Japan, believed from the very outset that Japan's military organization was doomed to failure.

"The same old theme song: Goering is also trying to pose as a humanitarian. But we are as familiar with Goering's 'humanitarianism' as we are with Togo's 'pacificism' and the 'defeatism' of Hasegawa."

The Moscow broadcast concluded with the declaration that the "Allied Powers which routed Japanese aggressors can force them to surrender and give all criminals their deserts."

TOBACCO RATION REVISED

The quota of 90 cigarettes a month per person will be rationed twice a month or every 10 days beginning on October 1 and at the same time a new registration of tobacco-smokers will be conducted through the neighborhood units. The new system has been set up to simplify distribution and to allow for the shifts in the population due to the recent demobilization of soldiers and workers.

Returning soldiers and repatriates must show his neighborhood unit registration paper before he is given his rations. Those attaining majority must also obtain similar papers to show his eligibility.

World Cultural Organ Set

In Washington a group of 100 prominent American educators, scientists and civic, representing many influential organizations, on September 23 pledged their support to the proposed world educational and cultural organization according to a Washington dispatch. The meeting was called by the American Council on Education, to explore the American attitude toward problems that may arise when the Education Conference opens in London on November 1.

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Effective Defense Against Atomic Bomb Made, Says Journal

Domei

LONDON, September 26.—The Daily Express reported on September 22 that an effective defense against the atomic bomb has been perfected. The device is based on the principles of the British radar, German rockets and the American fuses and is capable according to this story of destroying planes or rockets carrying atomic explosives at any height. The Journal declared the key to the new defense weapon is the "radio proximity fuse" an American invention that beat V-1 weapons and brought down hundreds of Japanese suicide planes. It added that it will make anti-aircraft fire in the future 100 per cent effective.

CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG

Restoration of Business Is Vital Issue, Says Adm. Harcourt

Domei

HONGKONG, September 26.—Rear Admiral Cecil Harcourt, British Military Governor of Hongkong told reporters on September 24 that the most pressing problem confronting the colony is the restoration of its business and commercial life.

He referred to the current shortages of shipping facilities, housing and coal and indicated that it might be months before the port could restore its normal trade relations with the outside world.

Admiral Harcourt said that all known war criminals have been rounded up but that dates of their trials will be set by the high authorities.

He added that 22,000 Japanese prisoners in the colony were being treated "firmly but justly." Although expressing belief that they should be shipped to Japan as soon as possible since "they are only a liability here" Admiral Harcourt declared the Japanese were working well and were well disciplined.

Ferry Boat Completed

The Seikan Maru No. 11, a 2,800-ton ferry boat to ply between Aomori and Hakodate was completed at the Uraga docks on Monday and is awaiting permission from General MacArthur's Headquarters to be put into commission. The Seikan Maru No. 12 is now being constructed at the same docks. These two ferry boats will do a great deal toward alleviating the transportation problem between Honshu and Hokkaido.

Journal's Name Changed

The Shanghai Times, closed for five days for displaying an alleged pro-Japanese attitude, will resume publication from September 23 under the new name of The Shanghai Herald, and under the direction of new publishers, say Associated Press, according to a Shanghai report received here on Tuesday.

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BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY BELIEVED NOT DISSOLVED

California Journal Regards Japanese Report of Dissolution With Skepticism

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—An editorial in the Sacramento Bee (California) of September 20 printed that the dissolution of the Black Dragon Society in Japan is open to skepticism. The editorial said:

"It is with tongues in cheeks that west coast residents must regard the report from Japanese sources of Tokyo saying that this underground so-called superpatriotic organization is out of the picture. It is too much like expecting Americans to believe in the likelihood that here and there are people endeavoring to revive the Ku Klux Klan.

"In August one of its two criminal organizers, 70-year-old Yoshihisa Kuzu, retired to his country home. His assistant was late Mitsuru Toyama, Master of International Intrigue and real head of the treacherous secret society whose members assassinated all Japnese who opposed the Black designs.

"It should not be forgotten that the secret society collaborated with the military in virtually ruling by terror, that the Emperor made no efforts to restrain it and that the Black Dragon played an important role in the Pearl Harbor attack.

"Nor, of course, should it be overlooked that it had members—and possibly large chapters—in California as evidenced by tributes paid to Toyama in certain evacuee camps.

"As with many other factors involved in the Japanese problem it is difficult to consider the Black Dragon Society a thing of the past especially since for many years it ranked high as far as sneaky practices were concerned."

Korean Party Chairmanship

The chairmanship of the Democratic Party, one of Korea's two biggest parties, will presumably go to either Kin Koo or Chi Rei, Korean representative in Washington, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday. Koreans generally do not know Mr. Koo.

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Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, [illegible] Giran, Shinchiku [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]

Kwantung: Dairen.

China: Shanghai, [illegible] Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible] Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible] Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.

Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible] Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible] Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. [illegible] nan. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible] Djakarta. [illegible] dja, Denpasar, Borneo [illegible] Balik-Papan, [illegible] Samarinda. Celebes: [illegible] nado. [illegible] Amboina. [illegible] Koepang, New Britain Island [illegible] New Guinea [illegible] Others: Hongkong, [illegible]

YAJIMA KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

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President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

MORE DAMAGE REVEALED IN HIROSHIMA DISASTER

2-Day Typhoon Claims 4,234 Casualties, 135,000 Homeless; Completely Isolated

Hiroshima is a city of calamities and Japan's most "isolated" metropolis today, according to a Mainichi Shimbun report on Thursday from Onomichi in Hiroshima Prefecture.

Within less than a month and a half after Hiroshima was heavily devastated on August 6 by an atomic bomb, she was hit, from the night of September 16 to dawn of September 17, by one of the severest typhoons ever to sweep across western Japan in years.

Since Hiroshima Prefecture was a center of the typhoon, practically all railway lines and roads were washed out, all cities and village towns were inundated and all telephone and telegraph communications were cut off completely. Overnight, Hiroshima became an "isolated" province.

The latest check-up of casualties as of September 24 reveals 1,919 dead, 897 missing, 1,418 wounded and 134,924 homeless. This survey also revealed that 1,297 homes washed away, 5,747 homes destroyed, 1,512 bridges flooded out, 587 bridges damaged, 1,219 places on various roads washed out, 1,262 places on various roads damaged, 769 vessels sunk, 3,927 cho's of rice paddies wiped out and 600 bales of stored rice were washed away.

Within seven days after the storm, communication with only eight police stations were restored out of 27 situated throughout the prefecture.

Hiroshima and Kure cities were the most devastated while their surrounding areas extending more than ten miles were also included in the ravaged area. In Hiroshima city, houses lining the banks of the Ota River were either inundated or swept away by the mad overflowing waters. Several hundred bridges were also washed out.

The majority of the truck gardens in Kobe, Midorii, Furuichi, Yagi, Hatsukaichi and other communities on the outskirts of Hiroshima city were flooded out. Heavy damage was done to the autumn potatoes and eggplant crops.

Transportation still remains practically at a stand-still, with only one train on the Sanyo trunk line running between Akinakano and Onoura. Trains running to Shimonoseki will be resumed within one week while those running toward Okayama are expected to reopen within two weeks at the earliest date.

Third Consecutive Year

This is the third consecutive year that Hiroshima Prefecture has been hit by floods. Although the volume of rain this time was 80 per cent less than the previous two years, the damage caused is several times more than that sustained in 1942 and 1943.

In Kure city, the area fronting the foothills were severely damaged from landslides, causing death to more than 550 persons.

The marked number of landslides throughout Hiroshima Prefecture is attributed to efforts this spring to extract oil from pine tree roots. Too many pine trees were uprooted, thus causing numerous erosions.

Ehime Hit Hard by Storm

Domei

MATSUYAMA (Ehime Prefecture), September 26.—Approximately 30 per cent of the rice crop throughout Ehime Prefecture was destroyed by the recent typhoon which swept through western Japan on September 17, the latest check-up revealed.

The center of the typhoon in Ehime Prefecture was along the coastal area of Kawanoishi in Nishiuwa-gun, west of Misaki Peninsula, facing the Uwa Sea.

Seventy persons are known to have been killed in the storm, the latest check-up on casualties disclosed. Sixteen were seriously wounded, 99 slightly injured and 46 are missing. In addition 170 houses were washed out, 3,412 completely destroyed, 8,608 damaged, 6,513 were flooded above the floor and 7,502 flooded up to the floor.

The check-up also disclosed that 1,155 vessels were sunk or severely damaged.

ENFORCING FIRE CONTROL

Orders Sent Out to 44 Fire Departments Here by Police

With increasing cases of fire recently, the Metropolitan police have ordered the 44 fire departments under their control to enforce stricter fire control training and have cautioned the general public against needless fires, caused for the most part through carelessness in putting out fires in stoves.

During the war utmost care was taken to prevent fires. There were only two cases of fire from August 1 to 15 but after that there were 13 cases of fire and seven outbreaks, causing 11 houses to be burnt down. From August 15 to 31, there were 38 cases of fire burning down 23 houses. Up to September 23 there were 15 fires and 11 outbreaks causing damage to 18 houses altogether.

KOHIYAMA CALLS MEETING

Transportation Minister Explains New Policy; Duties of Staff

Transportation Minister Naoto Kohiyama called the first conference of the Local Bureau Chiefs and Section Directors since the ending of the war at the assembly hall of the Transportation Ministry at 10 a.m. September 24.

Minister Kohiyama explained the new policy of the ministry under the present condition and particularly emphasized the new attitude of the entire staff and employees of the ministry toward their respective duties. Explanations were also given on the peace condition in Karafuto and the extent of damage wrought by the recent typhoon in western Japan.

Topics which were explained or discussed at the conference included the establishment of responsible transportation administration, the labor problem, the reconstruction of railway service, the repairing of ships, the urgent measures for repairing and improving harbor facilities, the efficiency of routine administration, the abolishment of control systems, the movement of Korean and Formosan workers since the end of the war, the transportation of the Allied Troops in Japan, and other subjects.

FREE SALE PLAN FOR FISH AND GREENS RECONSIDERED

Government Being Watched by People Following MacArthur's Order on Food Issue

Due to the present unfavorable food situation, the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on September 18 favoring the free sale of vegetables and fresh fish is being reconsidered by the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

On September 24, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in issuing orders relating to economic controls, clarified its order on the distribution of daily necessities to the effect that the Japanese Government is responsible for and must guarantee the just and impartial distribution of daily necessities which are not available in sufficiently quantities and that strict plans for consumption must be formulated and put into practice.

Fresh fish is undoubtedly included in the category of daily necessities and, in this sense, the attitude of the Government is being watched with much interest. The question of whether or not vegetables and fish are to be sold on the open market or whether the rationing system is to be maintained has a great bearing on the people's livelihood, and the issue is therefore attracting the interest of the people.

Upon receiving the order of General MacArthur's Headquarters, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry started consultations with various quarters concerned.

Put on Free Sale

Vegetables and fruit were put on free sale in the markets in Morioka City from 6 a.m. September 23. The products brought in were appraised and chits received by the producers who were paid for their goods at the pay desk in the market. The amount of vegetables and fruit brought in on this day far exceeded expectations. Although the prices paid were from three to five times the fixed prices, as seen by the price list below, compared to black-market prices, they were about 20 per cent cheaper.

The following is the prices paid per kan. Cabbage, from 90 sen to ¥1; squash, from ¥2.50 to ¥3; green soy-beans, from ¥2.50 to ¥5; radish, from ¥1 to ¥1.50; tomatoes, ¥1.50 to ¥4; green onions, from ¥1.50 to ¥3; watermelon, from ¥6 to ¥7; Japanese pears, from ¥4 to ¥7; grapes, from ¥8 to ¥9; pears, from ¥6 to ¥10; first grade apples, from ¥10 to ¥15; peaches, from ¥5 to ¥7.

Assignment For Navy Day

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Navy announced today that 375 ships will be assigned to ports on the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the inland river ports for Navy Day observance on October 27. Forty-nine ships of the fleet including the battleships Missouri and New York and the aircraft carrier Enterprise will go into New York harbor. Definite assignment of vessels to the West Coast had not been completed except for the heavy cruiser Los Angeles which will go to the port of Los Angeles.

Yokohama Building Houses

Yokohama will build 2,500 houses as authorized by the Welfare Ministry and which are easily assembled. Applications are now being received from those who have been burnt out during the air raids by the heads of street organizations. The city will designate certain sections where blocs of 10 such houses will be set up. Materials in stock in various factories in Kanagawa Prefecture will be used for the construction of the houses.

WARTIME LIFE IN AMERICA OF JAPANESE DESCRIBED

Differed Little From Prewar Days, Food Adequate, Nisei Soldier Reports

Some 150,000 Japanese reside in the continental United States and another 150,000 in Hawaii. An American of Japanese ancestry, who is a soldier attached to the American Occupation Forces, has given a description of the circumstances of these people. This description, published in the September 25 issue of the Asahi, is substantially as follows:

Hawaii: The attack on Pearl Harbor made by Japanese air units on December 8, 1941, was a shock to the Japanese residents. Confused at first, they watched the development of events, at the same time resigning themselves to facing the worst.

It soon became evident, however, that no violent measures were to be taken against the Japanese in general, as long as they did not interfere with the American conduct of the war. They were asked to remain calm, follow their occupations, and collaborate in the increased production of foodstuffs. From many families young men were called up for military service, but in general the life of the Japanese residents was extremely peaceful. A warlike aspect was seen only occasionally when a soldier joining the colors was being sent off. Otherwise, there was hardly any change as from prewar days.

In the streets of Honolulu, Japanese were seen just the same as before. The farms and vegetable markets in Hawaii and elsewhere retained their busy aspect, with many Japanese being in evidence. Only for certain foodstuffs, a rationing system was introduced, such as, for instance, beef, sugar butter, beer, and whiskey; at times, the monthly ration of gasoline for motorcar fuel was 10 gallons. Farmers producing their own foodstuffs had ample to eat, and practically nobody felt any shortage.

The American Continent. The shock which the Japanese received at the outbreak of war was of the same kind as that experienced by their compatriots in Hawaii. Owing to the fact that America has a large hinterland, the Japanese residing in the strategical area on the Pacific Coast were ordered to move to the interior, around April, 1942.

Those against whom unimpeachable evidence of anti-American propaganda was held were taken into confinement; but for the Japanese in general, life at the place to which they had moved was pretty free. Apart from their worries about their close relatives in Japan and about the drift of the war situation, their mode of living could be termed altogether comfortable. Especially the food situation was incomparably better than in Japan.

Even at their new places of residence, they were able to divide their work and engage in vitally necessary professions, such as that of the barber, that of the shoemaker, or in any other occupation which contributed toward the life of the community. And for the work done they were paid wages and thus were able to earn money.

From about 1944, those who wanted to do so were allowed to leave the place of concentration and many went to Chicago, New York, and Minneapolis. From January of this year, both first and second generation Japanese were allowed freedom of action. They were each told to set up within this year a plan for his livelihood. By now, all restrictions concerning residence have been withdrawn. Again, all over the Pacific Coast area, Japanese are seen working, on the plantations for instance.

Laurel As Collaborator

Domei

MANILA, September 26.—The Associated Press said it is possible that Dr. Jose Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation would be tried as a "treasonable collaborator" instead of as a war criminal. It declared on September 24 that authoritative sources said Dr. Laurel would be turned over to the Commonwealth Government by the United States authorities and that the Commonwealth Government would determine the charge. The same sources declared that thus far, no Filipino has been charged or held as a war criminal.

Closing Army Missions

Domei

FRANKFURT, September 26.—General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters announced on Sunday that the United States Army is closing all its missions in the liberated countries of Europe except France. Missions have been serving as General Eisenhower's liaison with the governments of liberated countries.

The army personnel in Denmark already have begun closing their headquarters. Missions in Belgium and Holland will discontinue their operations in October, and in Norway the mission will wind up its business by November 15.

Kyobun-Kan Bookstore Popular Among GI's; Stocks Are Dwindling as Business Is Brisk

Of all the shops lining the Ginza, the Kyobun-kan bookstore is the most popular among the GI's. It is a bibliophile's paradise for the Allied occupation forces and Allied war correspondents.

Ever since the Allied forces first entered Tokyo on September 8, the spotlight of popularity has not wavered from this bookstore, which is one of the most famous specializing in English books even in days before the war. Kyobun-kan, since that day, has been patronized by an average of 400 persons daily.

Books written in the English language are selling like hot-cakes. Among the most sought after are books on Japanese-English Conversation. Next on the popularity list are books on Japanese history and fine arts and other literature pertaining to things Japanese. Some of them look for novels while the more intellectuals search for books on philosophy.

Most of Kyobun-kan's customers are officers of the Allied forces. Occasionally a war correspondent is seen rummaging through the bookshelves. Some of the GI's leave orders, to be picked up later, for literature on Japanese dwarf trees and flower arrangement.

Shigezo Nagata and Miss Mitsui, Canadian-born nisei, both of whom speak English, have their hands full serving their customers.

Giving his impressions of the past several days Mr. Nagata recalled that the first customers to inquire for books at Kyobun-kan (known widely as the Christian Bible House) were Allied newspaper reporters who entered Tokyo on September 8. Ever since, a constant stream of Allied servicemen has been patronizing the store, he said.

The stock of books, Mr. Nagata continued, have gradually dwindled but there is still an ample supply of books on Japanese-English Conversation, so we will be able to meet the customers' demands for sometime to come.

"But because of some Japanese who buy these books and sell them on the streets to Allied soldiers at outrageous prices," Mr. Nagata pointed, "We have put up a sign to the effect that these books are sold only to members of the Allied forces."

He added that although the prices of books have risen, all books at Kyobun-kan are being sold at fixed prices.

There are some servicemen, Mr. Nagata said, who ask for Christmas cards.

Mr. Nagata said, all his customers are very courteous and it is indeed a pleasure to serve them.

FARMING ASSOCIATIONS WILL UNDERGO REFORM

Structure, Management of Local Organization To Be Changed by National Body

In keeping with the postwar national policy of the Government with special stress on increased production of foodstuffs, the Japan Agricultural Association is studying a concrete plan to effect reform in the structure and management of the local agricultural associations under its control, reports the Asahi.

In the reconstruction of the national economy after the war, particularly in the phase of agricultural industry, increased production of foodstuffs and wholesale strengthening of factors for industrial productive power, as the result, have become considered essential. On this account, plans for large-scale development projects are being contemplated by the quarters concerned. The Government, on the other hand, has decided to adopt a policy to abolish the wartime economic control.

The Japan Agricultural Association appears to be engaged in the study with the following points as the basical idea:

1. Revival of autonomous organization: the organization of the local agricultural associations shall remain to continue their respective existence as an ingredient part of the nation-wide unified organ to be engaged in agricultural guidance, execution of floating economy in the agricultural field and operation of common facilities. During the war, members of the executive committee of local agricultural associations were nominated by the Government authorities. But in order to connect the organization of local agricultural associations to autonomous status, the appointment of the executive committee shall be made by election by members of respective associations.

2. Measures for increased supply of materials of agricultural industry: Co-operative assistance shall be extended to agricultural implements manufacturing factories. Besides, agricultural associations themselves shall own their own factories for production of agricultural implements. Steps shall be taken to extend assistance to the manufacturing of fertilizer by chemical industrial companies.

3. Attainment of increased production through introduction of new agricultural techniques: the operation of the Uchihara Agricultural Training School has been brought under the management of the Japan Agricultural Association. The agricultural training school shall give courses on new agricultural technique to agricultural experts and young men having a deep interest in agriculture from all parts of the country.

4. The development of an agricultural finished article manufacturing industry: for managing the agricultural industry economically and on a stable basis, the development of an agricultural finished article manufacturing industry is necessary. From this viewpoint, local agricultural associations shall see the development of various branches of the agricultural finished article manufacturing industry.

5. Assistance in the utilization of farming land: local agricultural associations shall see a raitonal distribution of farming land among farmers.

THE INFLATION PROBLEM

People Must Cooperate to Alleviate Situation

Two of the biggest problems facing Japan today and—foodstuffs and inflation—must be solved quickly before Japan strikes out on the road to a new and brighter future. Of the two, the former is easier to solve due to the fact that the entire nation realizes the need of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

But, though the majority of the people know how harmful inflation can be they do not realize that they themselves often serve to aggravate the situation.

As countermeasures against inflation the following are usually adopted: The Government claims a portion of the national income in the form of savings or taxes as a means to absorb surplus purchasing power. In the phase of materials, the rationing and distribution systems are adopted in order to curb consumption.

Such measures, however, affect the people's livelihood. Accordingly, some people are unwilling to cooperate in the enforcement of such measures. Should nothing be done to urge these people to cooperate, it would result in the destruction of economic order and give rise to unrest among the people. And if things are left to take their own course the prestige of the nation would be lost. No one therefore can deny that this would hinder the birth of a new Japan.

Therefore, the urgent need today is the re-strengthening of national unity, with the people offering their cooperation to the enforcement of all suitable measures. It must be stressed that re-strengthening of national unity alone would enable the nation to overcome the crisis now confronting the country.

Generally speaking, inflation develops at a slow tempo when national morale is high, but the tempo is quickened when national morale is low. Needless to say, this is closely bound to political control. Consequently, it is required that the Government officials themselves should have a realistic view of the situation and act accordingly.

UNTINGED YOUTH GROUPS TO BE ORGANIZED SOON

To Be Spontaneous and Purely Local; Free From Military and Government Supervision

Youth organizations based on a new principle will be encouraged by the Department of Education, according to the decision reached by the authorities of the department on September 25. Care will be taken to avoid the militaristic tinge of such organizations, as all youth bodies that existed hitherto had been established on some military basis and supervised and guided by the government officials. The proposed new organizations, on the contrary, are to be created entirely at the initiative of youth and boys and will be run by themselves instead of by the officials of the government. Their primary aim will be to assert themselves as truly local bodies and not federations along the horizontal line. They will be guided by local village heads, school teachers and religionists.

There will be three groups, namely, male youth organizations, female youth organizations and boys' organizations. The following are the main features of these bodies:

1. Each of these three organizations is to be created for each village, but when a single village has several primary schools, it may have several organizations.
2. When a single village has several organizations for each of these three types, there may be created a federation for each set of them in case of necessity. However, no uniform rule is to be adopted for the establishment of such federations, the development of organizations being left to natural growth and expansion.
3. There will be established no federations of such organizations on prefectures or nationwide bases.
4. Each of these organizations is to be called by its local names.
5. The members of youth organizations are to be composed of persons of the ages between 14 and 25; while boys' organizations are to be composed of primary school pupils.
6. The officials of youth organizations are to be below the age of 30.
7. Hitherto the students of colleges and universities were excluded from youth organizations, but in the proposed organizations they may be admitted as members.
8. The advisers for these organizations may be chosen from among the prominent persons of the villages such as village headmen, school teachers, and religionists.
9. School teachers are to be appointed as the heads of the boys' organizations.
10. The aims of all these organizations are to foster the spirit of peaceful pursuit, of industriousness, to encourage educational and moral discipline, and to cultivate quick, precise and efficient actions in daily life.

SANYO RAILWAYS DAMAGED

Hit Hard by Recent Typhoon; to Take One Month for Repairs

Great damage was sustained particularly by the main Sanyo railway line due to the typhoon which raged in Hiroshima and its vicinity on September 17. According to reports submitted by Hiroshima Railway Bureau Director Kagayama who came to Tokyo to attend the directors' meeting on Monday, heavy damage was caused on the lines between Hongo and Kochi, Happonmatsu, Aki and Nakano, Onoura and Kuwa, and between Iwakuni and Fujio. Twenty-one places were damaged between Hongo and Kochi.

On the Kure line, damage was not so extensive as that on the Sanyo line, but the bridge connecting Kaidaichi, Yano and Mihara was washed away. In view of the urgency of transporting demobilized troops and the Allied troops, the damage is being speedily repaired.

The damage on the Sanyo line is reported to be so heavy that it will take at least a whole month to complete the repairing. Also about one month is needed to repair the damage on the Sanin line. Small steamships and automobiles are being used for transportation between Okamai and Ishiminsgahama.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TRIESTE

Decision Allowing Dismissal of Surplus Workers Is Issue

In Trieste a general strike is on, says a September 24 London report. British and American military police are guarding certain points so that essential services can be kept going, though BBC correspondent John Nixon says the city is quiet.

The strike was started on September 24 by the anti-Fascist Union, including Italians and Slovenes, and they say it is not political but a protest against the decision allowing employers to dismiss surplus workers.

There are more ships in Trieste harbor than at any time since the port was liberated and as the dockers are out, Royal Engineers are to handle military supplies in some of the ships with the help of German war prisoners.

Souvenir Society Opens

The Souvenir Society displaying Japanese costumes, sashes, lacquerware and other miscellaneous goods for sale to the Allied officers and men was established on Monday in the building of the Society of Commercial and Industrial Economies in Kanagawa Prefecture. The sale is being jointly cooperated by 50 stores on Benten-dori and Motomachi which were frequented by foreigners before the war.

NEW NATIONAL BONDS SET

Total ¥5,000,000,000; Interest 3.5 Per Cent, Maturity 1962

New national bonds were issued by the Government on September 25. These comprised ¥4,800,000,000 in Seventh Military Expenditure bonds and ¥200,000,000 in Seventh Railway Enterprise bonds, the total being ¥5,000,000,000. They were entirely taken over by the Bank of Japan and the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry. The Bank of Japan took ¥3,500,000,000 of the Military Expenditure bonds, while the Deposit Bureau absorbed ¥1,300,000,000 of the Military Expenditure bonds and the entire issue of the Railway Enterprise bonds.

The terms of the new national bond issues are 3.5 per cent interest, issue price ¥98 against par ¥100, and redemption on December, 1962.

G.I. Nines in Action

A baseball match between the U.S. 1303rd Engineer Corps and the U.S. 701st Field Hospital Corps at the Meiji Shrine Ball Grounds was an outstanding event Tuesday afternoon. With each hit and error, the grounds resounded with the soldiers' clapping, whistling and jeering. Asked whether the army teams would meet the university teams in a match they answered that they did not expect to do so for some time as they were out of practice.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translator for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Pleate state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROOF readers with good command of English. Experience not essential. Translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast workers and have good command of English.
Apply Box 280, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during 1938-41 and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, 6th floor, immediately.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED Japanese translator, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

NEUTRAL foreigner wants to rent in Tokyo furnished or unfurnished house, any style with garden immediately for six months. Please telephone 48-1217.

For Sale

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
Apply Box 269, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO complete sets lounge furniture, one sofa two armchairs each. Very good condition. One woollen carpet, 9 X 9 feet, one electric stove.
Apply Box 286, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. [illegible] bocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machines will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono dark ground, gay pattern. Also brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XXY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
Apply Box 284, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Matsumiya, [illegible] Building Ginza Yonchome. Phone Kyobashi (56) 1778.

General

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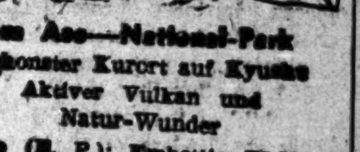

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1945

The Response to the Allied Policy

Release of the full text of the official American statement on the initial post-surrender policy for Japan and the issuance by General MacArthur's Headquarters of Directive No. 3 have given the Japanese public a good deal to think about within the last few days. The sheer bulk and comprehensiveness of these documents may have created the initial impression upon some Japanese readers that the Allied control over Japan is to be severe and oppressive, but a considered analysis of the contents of these documents must reassure the readers that the Allied policy although naturally strict, is eminently fair and reasonable. Once the premise is accepted that Japan is to adhere to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration to make herself over into a non-militaristic country in which the will of the people is to prevail, there can be no question as to the logic of the steps which the Allied authorities are now proceeding to carry out.

Of course the militarists and their hangers-on who know that they are to be eliminated cannot be happy, but their opinions will not matter. The border-line cases among the civilian leaders and the big industrialists, who are now frantically trying to pose as true democrats in an attempt to escape liquidation, must be uneasy and anxious. It will not be easy to pass judgment on some of these border-line cases, for there are many individuals who undoubtedly deserve to be spared, but there need not be any sympathy wasted on the laments of the guilty ones. The vast majority of the common people, inarticulate as they are, are in full accord with the policy of the Allied authorities. The only problem, therefore, is how this policy can best be carried out.

No matter how much they approve of the objectives of the Allied policy, however, even the most pro-Allied elements among the Japanese must be filled with shame and chagrin that it was necessary to await defeat and foreign occupation before the needed reforms could become possible. The least that Japan can do now to retrieve in part her forfeited reputation is to move along in the direction indicated in the Allied policy without waiting to be prodded every step of the way by the Allied military authorities.

Unfortunately, it is doubtful whether the Government can move along as rapidly as the majority of the people desire. Too many of the officials belong to the border-line group whose enthusiasm for the now necessary reforms is more pretended than real. Yet, it would be dangerous to remove these officials too quickly, for complete chaos and disruption of the administrative machine may occur if the experienced officials are eliminated before the liberal elements have had time to build up and organize a new group of leaders.

Furthermore, even the sincerely liberal among the officials are handicapped by the cumbersome inefficiency of the Japanese bureaucratic organization. But here again a complete overhauling of the organization cannot be undertaken without the danger of bringing to a complete stop the work which is now being carried on even if slowly. There are also the purely mechanical difficulties in the way of complying promptly with the Allied orders, arising from such trivial causes as the shortage of translators and typists with sufficient knowledge of English to prepare the demanded data in the form specified by the Allied authorities.

Fundamentally, of course, there is the stark fact that, in view of the wide ramifications of the influence of the old order, the necessary reforms will entail a reconstruction of the nation which will amount almost to a revolution. So tremendous a task cannot be easily accomplished on short order, if the results are not to be superficial and short-lived.

Judging from all these facts, the attainment of the objectives of the Allied policy will probably require much more time than either the Allied authorities or the Japanese people would like. But however long it may take, it must and will be done. The officials who are not sincerely democratic must and will be removed and replaced by truly liberal leaders. The cumbersome administrative organization must and will be thoroughly overhauled. Japan must and will be completely reconstructed on a revolutionary pattern. But it will all take time. In the meantime, the Allied authorities must be asked to forbear from impatience while the Japanese people must strive to bestir themselves, for it is necessary that the two keep in step if they are to reach without stumbling on the way the goal which they now both desire.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, September 25

A FINGER ON THE SORE SPOT

TOKYO SHIMBUN—How do our official and financial circles interpret the order announced on September 24 by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters? It is a matter of course that with the termination of the war, vivid criticism is being directed against the official control of economy of the past. But it appears that criticism was rampant all too unreservedly, "confounding the priest and his robe," as the Japanese proverb goes. One had the impression that the world was filled with the opinion that any sort of control whatsoever ought to be abolished.

There is no room for defending the clumsiness of the official technique of control. The reason for the failure of the official control was to be found in the fact that empty desk schemes were attempted to be enforced, while the basic figures and circumstances concerning the object of control were not grasped to feel doubt as to the trend of their control, and to reflect. However, the situation today is such that they have lost all confidence in any sort of control whatsoever, and have lost their direction, too. That they offered all sorts of theories concerning the way of leading the political administration and on that basis decided to abolish the system of fixed prices and rationed distribution of fresh foodstuffs (fish and vegetables): this was also because they had lost confidence in their own system of official control.

The date for the abolition of control, and the policies to be taken thereafter, are supposed to be left to the discretion of the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. But what is the actual condition of affairs? Because in the regional districts they have already abolished the control over fresh foodstuffs altogether, confusion is prevailing everywhere. We should say that the lack of responsibility is going too far. And this does not apply to officialdom alone. The current order by the Supreme Commander will probably strike a hard blow to some of the financial circles, too.

How ironical is the fact that General MacArthur's Headquarters realize correctly the actual conditions of Japanese economy, and not the Japanese officialdom, nor the Japanese financial circles! They later talk about free economy and abolition of control; but all these are mere questions of "principle" to them, whereas they fail to see the live phenomena of economy. They must avoid the mistake of deciding the policies for maintaining and securing national economy merely on the basis of "principles".

There is need for the officials and the financial circles again and again to peruse the order of the Supreme Commander, to the effect that the Japanese Government shall initiate and maintain a firm control concerning wages and prices of essential commodities. That does not mean mere enforcement of control. It is demanded that the responsibility for maintaining it must be taken, too. The past evil all around was that control was enforced on the basis of desk planning, but no responsibility whatsoever was taken concerning the results. As often as they opened their mouth they preached on the evils of inflation and sounded great warnings, but it can be stated that they were themselves opening a way to vicious inflation. Wasn't that the actual situation prevailing to this day?

General MacArthur's Headquarters has also issued orders that data must be given on wage schedules and ration allowances of essential commodities in short supply. It shows that control can work smoothly only when it is based on correct basic material and on a grasp of the actual conditions. Indeed, the current order by the Supreme Commander serves as a finger put on the sore spot: the mistaken way of thinking on the part of our official and financial circles.

JAPANESE CHURCHES

Despite Restrictions United Protestant Body Sticks Together

By TSUNETARO MIYAKODA,
General Secretary of the Japan Christian Council

Perhaps the first reaction of the thinking people in Japan to the emergence of the new situation as the result of the defeat was their readiness to face an inevitable influx of Western cultural forces, including those of religion. Recalling the fact that Japan was once a most important missionary field for the older churches in the West, they formed an exaggerated idea of a rising tide of missionary activities in this country. They went so far as to anticipate the development in which the zeal of incoming missionaries would possibly result in a split of the united Protestant Church into former denominations.

Intelligent opinion in Christian circles, however, differs greatly from such a simple or exaggerated one. They never lose sight of the fact that both the Catholics and Protestants in Japan have fought their way to the present status. As all the Catholic world knows, the history of Japanese Catholicism covering some 400 years is characterized by the most bloody persecutions and unshaken faith. Protestantism, too, has established its position by overcoming all types of immaterial persecution. Although they had to yield certain grounds during the war, they have carefully guarded the essentials of their faiths against and encroachment thereon. Throughout all these struggles, needless to add, Japanese leaders in the two branches of Christianity have received unfailing moral support and encouragement from many saintly missionary leader. Thus the Japanese leaders have come to hold the conviction that the promotion of the Christian movement in this country is their sole responsibility, and they have been faithfully undertaking it, if not obtrusively. The new situation, therefore, has brought little change in their relation to the outside world, excepting for the consciousness of being liberated from undue restrictions and the consequent sense of freedom in expressing themselves in all matters of life. If the outside world is feeling impatient for the church leaders' conservative attitude and slowness in reacting to the changed circumstances, it clearly shows the lack of knowledge on its part of the aforementioned background of the Japanese Christian movement.

Those observers who predict a possible split in the Protestant united church by the inflow of missionary forces, fail to note the history of the church union movement in Japan. The Japan Church of Christ, which is the united Protestant body in this country, has come into being as the result of a long, sustained effort by Japanese leaders with the full, sympathetic backing of missionaries. Their home churches and mission boards in America also warmly encouraged this movement for church union. The facts that the realization of this long-cherished ideal took place when the governmental control on all phases of national life was being tightened and that the union was consummated in connection with the enforcement of the Religious Organizations Law have left an unfortunate impression of its being a government-made union. It is true that in minor points in the constitution of the new church, such as the designations of officers, business procedures and others, official interferences have left their marks; but the united church itself is no other than the only legitimate child of the movement initiated by the leaders of the Japanese Federation of Christian Churches more than thirty years ago.

For the purpose of explaining these circumstances and of extending its sincere thanks to the mission boards for their assistance of long years, the National Christian Council of Japan dispatched a deputation to American churches in April, 1941. Thereupon, the American churches appointed their deputation to meet with the Japanese in special conferences, and the representatives of the two Christian forces had fruitful discussions relating to important mission problems and their bearings on the relations between the two countries.

During their stay in America, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America called upon all the Protestant churches in that country to thank God for the realization of the church union in Japan and to pray for His blessing and guidance upon the endeavor of the united church for the furtherance of the cause of the Kingdom of God in this country. Maintaining this attitude toward the united church, the American churches will act scrupulously not to embarrass the Japanese leaders by causing a split in the union. What they are carefully guarding against since the Jerusalem Conference of the International Missionary Council in 1927 has been any indication of religious imperialism in their dealing with the younger churches in the East and in other parts of the world. Accordingly, they have been practicing their assistance to those churches, particularly in sending missionaries, strictly at the invitation of native churches. This attitude they will never change whatever may be the political developments.

On the other hand, there are a few Protestant groups who did not join the united church. To these groups their mother churches in the West will try to render all possible aids. In fact, they are the groups who are in need of such outside assistance. It will in no way interfere with the general policy of the main body of the Protestants for church union.

One thing is certain, however, that the new situation has given rise to many new problems in the life of Japanese churches which would require an intelligent study from the broader point of view of the world mission of Christianity as well as of the international relationship. For this purpose the wider experience of the older churches of the West will form an invaluable aid to the Japanese Christian movement. It will be recalled in this connection that the American church leaders promised in 1941 that they would send to Japan a deputation in return for the aforesaid visit of the Japanese deputation. That promise, however, has remained unfulfilled due to the outbreak of the Pacific War. Should they carry out their words at the earliest opportunity, it would be the most timely aid to the Christian forces in this country, and would receive the warmest and heartiest welcome from Japanese leaders.

ORIENTAL INFLUENCE ON WESTERN ARTS

Decorative Artistic Features of China Stimulated Works

By C.Y.

III

Yet the main tone is represented in straight lines. Each of these structures gives no indication to that special ornamental mode which is the basic feature of rococo architecture. Thomas Chippendale, who abandoned rococo in preference to "Chinese paling," utilized the Chinese and Gothic motifs to make his furniture. William Chambers, who was a noted architect and had been to Canton as a youth, published his Desseins des Edifices, Meubles, Habits, Machines et Ustenciles du Chinois in London in 1775. Later in the same year he published his Oriental Gardening which became an indispensable handbook for the garden designers of the eighteenth century. In one place he says: "In Chinese gardens Nature is introduced as their model, and the object of gardening is to imitate every disordered beauty that Nature possesses." These books illustrate how keen were his observations.

From the references adduced herein, it is obvious that England revived its Chinese taste to give birth to a romantic culture as a reaction to post-Barock culture. English artists fashioned works not so much to typify Chinese art, but more to give a new aesthetic touch by drawing on the static merit of China. The best example was seen in the art of garden construction in England. The romantic touch in English gardening could not have sprung up without the inspiration given by Chinese gardening. In the middle of the eighteenth century the English people proudly acknowledged that they were the first adopters of Chinese gardening in Europe. In view of England's activity in this respect, the Anglo-Chinese style of garden construction became popular in Europe. And this rise of sentimental romanticism was due to the awakening of individuality. Hence, it should be construed as a transitional phenomenon of the dying post-Barock culture. In the nineteenth century, a realistic spirit came to prevail, bringing in its wake individualism. In consonance with the growth of realism, an objective scrutiny began to be made of the arts of East Asia, and the European people, finding nothing remarkable in the nineteenth century arts of East Asia, discarded their earlier taste for chinoiseries. It was only recently that selected artists of the Occident concerned themselves with studying the modern arts of the Orient.

The influence of the Orient on Western arts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was mostly in point of decoration. The post-Barock culture took a great fancy to the ornamental beauty of Chinese porcelain ware, crockery, textiles, and other objects for indoor decoration. It never tried to fathom the Oriental spirit of the diverse arts of China. That is why the rococo art of Europe, merely taking in the external aesthetic form of China in its own way, acted as the spark-plug of the rapid production of European "china" articles. Even then the fact remains that Europe was considerably influenced by the artistic subtleties and ingenuities of Cathay. Reichwein and Scheyer are of the opinion that the West was prepared for the assimilation of the decorative artistic features of the East. If that is so, it all the more suggests that Europe voluntarily recognized the superiority of the rococo art of East Asia and willingly absorbed it to give birth to its own chinoiseries.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Japanese Democracy

Only too often people talk about democracy without stopping to think what they mean by this watchword of the United Nations, sounding to them like a clarion call toward a brighter future of mankind. Indeed, what does it mean? Does democracy consist in a specific form of government, in a definite set-up of political institutions, in a certain frame of mind? Are popular elections political parties, parliaments, trial by jury, the "separation of purse and sword" essential to democracy? It would certainly be a mistake to identify democracy with any one of them or with all of them together. What the Greeks called democracy would be labeled class-rule in our days, and Burke deemed the democracy of the French Revolution the worst tyranny mankind ever experienced. Of course, he did not foresee 20th century-developments; but the point is, that there is not one democracy, not just one system of the public order which alone could be called democracy. Just compare American, English, Swiss and French democracy; it is almost impossible to point out one element common to them all.

However, let us be content with that description of democracy familiar to every American: "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." It is clear that the people which is meant, is the people whose government it is going to be; therefore we must recognize an American democracy for the American people, an Indian democracy for the Indian people, and a Japanese democracy for the Japanese people. And here is the point I want to make: we cannot, when building up a democracy, treat this "people" as an abstract fantasy of a political philosopher or a sum total in the head of a statistician. It is the real people, living in Japan, with its peculiar national traits, its historic past and present, its social structure, its economic organization. Japanese democracy must provide a government of this people, by this people, for this people. Otherwise, it would not be a democracy at all.

And here is the first conclusion I want to draw: Japanese democracy must take into account the position which His Majesty the Emperor occupies within the Japanese people. It is difficult for us foreigners to understand even the first thing about the relation between the Emperor and his people; but this relation exists; it exists in the hearts and minds of the Japanese; in Japan's history and law; in fact, it is the pivotal relation in Japan's social frame-work. When the Meiji Restoration made a clean sweep of feudal Japan—a far too drastic and not altogether fortunate measure, because it deprived the country of too much of its organic structure—the position of the Emperor re-emerged as the center of the new social fabric. This has not changed since; and the 15th of August has shown that the position of the Emperor within his people is not just a matter of legal formulas. I do not pretend to know much about it, but so much I know: a democracy which would disregard the place of the Emperor within the Japanese people might be alright for Utopia, but not for Japan.

A democracy based on political parties cannot be a Japanese democracy. This is the second conclusion I want to draw. Japan is a land of cliques, but not of parties. Cliques there are in every walk of life—many of them go back to the feudal order which ceased to be the public order and survived in this form of "underground" organization. Political parties never were more than artificial imitations of Western political life. They were created when the Japanese parliament came into existence: not because there were any inner reason to have parties, but because this was part of the game as it was played in the parliaments of Europe. The Japanese parties never represented the Japanese people; they never stood for anything in its social set-up or fought for any one of its deeper aspirations. The parties and their politicians very soon became the tools of the cliques, of the financial cliques, of the industrial cliques, of the military cliques; and there has been enough dirt in connection with this. To the common people, all parties were just Hecuba, not excepting the short-lived socialist "Mass-Party," for which the masses existed only as a point of their party platform, whereas the party itself was an affair of a clique of the intelligentsia. Not as if the intelligentsia were not part of the Japanese people; but their parties were just made up according to European blueprints and in no way represented the actually living, toiling and suffering Japanese people.

Party politicians are always ready to sell the people in order to promote the interests of their clique or to save their own skin. There may be much truth in the assertion often repeated now, that it was the faithlessness and cowardice of party politicians which made the ascendancy of the military possible. Anyhow, today there is not one party which could claim to represent the Japanese people. And, so it seems to me, there is nothing in the Japanese people which could be represented in the form of political parties. Political consciousness almost disappeared, and there is no division of the country which could form the basis of different party programs. Japanese democracy as a government of the Japanese people, by the Japanese people, for the Japanese people should be based on its actually existing social structure, for only in this way will it be possible to take care of the actual needs and to realize the just aspirations of the Japanese people.

Now there seems to be an insoluble difficulty in asking the people as it really exists the basis of democratic government. The people is not just one homogeneous mass but composed of many parts with oftentimes conflicting interests—and yet it should be the government of one people. Lord Coke once wrote that the king and the three estates are "the great Corporation or Body politic of the kingdom." It is one of the worst misunderstandings of representative governments to regard the representatives as the agents of their electors. They do not represent the people who actually elected them, but the whole people and the people as a whole. On the other hand it is evidently impossible that any single man can have the knowledge, experience and foresight to deal competently with all the problems of the whole country. If there is to exist an organ truly representative of the people it must be composed in such a way that the different groups, classes or "estates" are represented by men who are willing and able to work together as one whole, just as the different groups from which they come must work together as one whole for the benefit of the whole. In his speech to the electors of Bristol, Burke once said: "Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but parliament is a deliberating assembly of one nation with one interest, that of the whole; where, not local purposes, nor local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of Bristol, but he is a member of parliament."

Here lies the essential difference between a truly representative assembly and a gathering composed of parties and cliques. Parties and cliques always aim at the furtherance of their own particular purposes; if they give something to another party or clique it is in order to receive the same or more at this or another occasion. In a truly representative assembly, the members, though each may come from a different group, are coordinating their efforts by subordinating the interests of their group under the requirements of the common weal. Each one will know best the needs and hopes of his own group; but each one must recognize that his outlook is partial and limited and that only the integration of their views and plans into one common effort can provide a working basis for good governance. If there were different views as to the nature of the common good, as to the methods to attain it, as to the public order necessary to protect the common welfare of the people, political parties would come into existence. But even then their party standpoint must intend the good of the whole, their party politics must be one particular way to guarantee the rights of all classes and to realize the hopes of the entire nation.

If Japan has to rebuild its political structure it must be done in the first place for the common weal of the Japanese people; but it must also be done in view of Japan's co-operation within the international public order. From this point of view too, care should be taken that Japanese democracy be not a Western blank filled in with Chinese ink. The world must have an assurance that it is the true Japan which is speaking through its democratic institutions; and they can have this assurance only if Japan builds up a truly Japanese democracy.

PETER J. HERZOG.

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Engineers to Discuss Repairs

With the view to rush repairs on damaged telephone and telegraph facilities, the Communications Board has ordered an urgent meeting of the Chiefs of the Engineering and Recovery Sections of all local Communications Bureaus on September 25 and 26. It is expected that at this conference all matters concerning the repairing and improving of telephone and telegraph facilities which have been greatly damaged by the air raids and the recent typhoon will be thoroughly discussed in order to find proper ways for their speedy recovery and improvement.

JAPANESE WOMEN NOVELISTS

Outstanding Works of Leading Writers Analyzed

By S.O.

I

I was once asked to name the most forceful personality among the contemporary women writers of Japan. The choice should unquestionably go to Mrs. Yuriko Miyamoto, for in earnestness and depth of culture she is unrivalled. She reminds one of Mrs. Yayoi Nogami at the zenith of her popularity, but she is not so sober and moralizing. Her writing breathes the air of the age and she is always prepared to keep abreast of the times. I was deeply impressed with this characteristic when I read Asa no Kaze (Morning Wind), one of her latest works. This is perhaps not her best novel, but it is full of sturdiness which is so often lacking among women writers. It is aptly suggested in the following passage from the novel:

"As for Hongo Ward, it presents generally a light atmosphere, though there was a temple which was burnt down by O-Shichi. But on coming to Sugamo, which adjoins it, we find ourselves in an utterly different frame of mind: the light atmosphere is abruptly turned into a dark-shadowed one. Indeed, all the lighted lamps in every house seem nearer to the ground. There are tall red-brick walls which are a little different from those of a barrack; one will occasionally find a number of workmen in tight-sleeved coats and tight-fitting trousers of khaki cotton cloth walking in jika-tabi. People, young and old, are clad in garments of muddled strips or patterns. All these are beings who give us a peculiar kind of feeling. They are accustomed to their daily life, but do not seem really so. And this particular atmosphere pervades all the streets."

Her penetrating depiction of scene after scene with few words is something few writers ever achieve. She reaches a new height, but still there is a fatal defect in her work: her characters are not vividly drawn in contrast with the clear portrayal of their environments. It is evident that they are overwhelmed and belittled by the "peculiar atmosphere." Perhaps what Mrs. Miyamoto wished to express was the beautiful feeling of those who can bear solitude; for, as she says: "What an abundant solitude! Abundant and unadulterated! It passes from that unadulterated purity into a strangely wonderful beauty. What a solitude!" I always look forward to Mrs. Miyamoto—she who breaks through this rich feeling of solitude.

On consulting an English encyclopaedia I find that Mrs. Nogami is treated as a representative woman novelist of Japan, even as an international one. Her representative work is the Kaijin Maru, which is already a classic. It seems, however, that Mrs. Nogami is now trying to pioneer a new kind of literature—the healthy household novel. In Japan there have not yet appeared popular, healthy novels, full of love and beauty, which can be enjoyed by both parents and children. It would now seem that Mrs. Nogami's future activity lies in the creation of such stories.

Mrs. Fumiko Hayashi

Mrs. Fumiko Hayashi is in distinct contrast to the two writers named above. Hokugan Butai (North Riverside Corps), which is a war novel, is perhaps the first of this kind that has ever been attempted by a woman writer. She recently marched along the northern bank of the Yangtze River with a unit of the Japanese Army, personally experiencing the soldiers' hardships. Her bold deeds are discernible in her work. In fact this dauntlessness pervades all her stories, such as Hohro-ki (A Wanderer's Story). She always acts as she likes, and always lyrically sings in prose what she sees and thinks. As for the reason why she wrote her long novel Hitori no Shohgai (A Woman's Life), she says:

"Every man must have his own way of living—a commonplace way of living, an eventful way of living, or a rubbishy way of living. If, however, we could look down at the lower world with as wide-seeing an eye as God above, it would be difficult for us to assert what life is splendid and what life is insignificant. Every man has his own life. Amid those phenomena which will never come round again, he courageously lives an individual life which he cannot live again in his environment. I, too, am one of those who are struggling with one another on the face of the globe. My daily life is a commonplace one. Though not born a convenient human being, yet I have been able to lead a woman's life. And I have wished to note down, in the form of emotionl expression, the little stream of my life which will never flow back again."

And she also states, "This is a work I wrote by drowning myself deeply in the sea of feelings." But this is not restricted to Hitori no Shohgai alone. What would remain if the form of emotional expression were omitted from her other works? Nothing, I dare say; for Mrs. Hayashi, who lingers in loneliness, is herself a "form of emotional expression."

"Better to put them in a cake-tray,
Arrange them nicely, look at
them awhile
And then eat them quietly;
But I stand up and go to the
kitchen,
Where like a thief I eat the
cakes."

"Better to sit in a chair quietly
And read a book in an easy way;
But unknown to anybody
And hiding myself from human
sight,
I read it with breathless interest."

"I wish for unmannerly freedom:
Is there any one who is kind
Enough to strike me with a
bump?
I wish to make myself conscious
That I am really alive."

These lines are from the last poem in Hitori no Shohgai. Here is Mrs. Hayashi's literature in miniature. But it is obviously necessary for her to break away from this trend. Hitori no Shohgai is obviously a failure. It is too keenly felt that the authoress is drowned in a world of ease. A writer must always advance; no one is more pitiable than a novelist who remains stagnant.

Mrs. Ineko Kubokawa

Mrs. Ineko Kubokawa is surely intellectually superior to Mrs. Hayashi, but not so lyrical. Shiryoku (Eyesight) is as flawless as a fine oil painting reposing in its frame. Yet I was not strongly impressed with it, perhaps because the writer herself is so well at ease in a world of her own. I shuddered, thinking that I had been shown the sort of world into which an intellectual novelist is apt to fall. Mr. Suyekichi Aono has written an excellent essay on Mrs. Kubokawa. Let me quote a few passages from it:

"Her style is extremely clear and distinct. It has no flaw, but is not wrapped in nuance, nor is it enriched with natural affluence. It is too plain, though this discovery was rather an unexpected one to me. Of course, here must be something reflected which lies lurking in this novelist's personality. In her long novel, Kurenai (Scarlet), her own personality seems to be directly copied. Here the mental move towards reason is conspicuously placed in contra-position to the mental move towards passion, but we can scarcely find any intermediate mental world enriched with a nuance of intermingled reason and passion. Some such worlds are depicted, it is true; but on closer examination we find that a nicely-working intellect forms an important prop for them.

"The fact that this authoress is intellectual is known by her total lack of narcissism. Few women novelists will watch themselves with so intellectual eyes as herself. In this respect, she is a great contrast to the late Mrs. Kanoko Okamoto. As Yasunari Kawabata clearly states, apart from narcissism, neither the secrets of Mrs. Okamoto's art nor the riddles of her beautiful women can ever be solved.

"If we call Mrs. Okamoto a narcissistic novelist, it will be most proper to call Mrs. Kubokawa a self-critical novelist. It is often the case with men novelists that self-criticism passes into self-torture or swerves into self-denial. And here lurks a fantastic charm. But in the case of Mrs. Kubokawa, her self-criticism never swerves into self-torture or self-denial, for she always relies upon the ideal that she would lead a lofty life as a woman by breaking any conventional destiny.

"Her work impresses us in the shape of a strong protest, for her ideal induces her to assume a serious attitude of repulsion or struggle against the male sex. There are various phases in Kurenai and Suashi no Musume (Barefooted Daughter); but judging from the most prominent of them, we can say that these two stories are protests against the male sex.

"It seems to us that the talent of this novelist does not lie in the building up of a rich beautiful body of literature by the so-called objectivity of description, but in the description of the human mind by placing herself amidst the multi-coloured phases of it."

(To Be Concluded)

There was an old man named
McGuire,
Lost his footing and fell in the
mire,
Said a bland passerby,
"Cheer up, don't say die!"
"But I must," he replied, "I'm a
dyer."

* * *

Alimony: The high cost of leaving.

* * *

He met misfortune like a man—he blamed it on his wife.

* * *

"How nice to see you, darling. You look sweet enough to be rationed."